RRIGMAS OF LIFE. By W. R. Griss. 12mo. pp. 322. James R. Osgood & Co. The tone of this volume is singularly softened down from the assertory, if not the dogmatic spirit of most of the writer's previous productions. Its manner is experimental rather than positive, dealing in the suggestion of probabilities instead of the demonstration of principles. The author naively confesses that he has sed the age of speculative illusions; that his intellectual vision, if perhaps made clearer by the lapse of time, no longer possesses the confidence of youth, and that he is now content to propound eniguas, without the presumption of succeeding in their solution. His work is pervaced by an under-current of faith in two cardinal ideas, which he accepts without the attempt to prove their validity. He assumes the existence of a Creator and of a continued life beyond the grave, but not on the ordinary Christian grounds, nor from any process of philosophical reasoning. His apology for this course is founded on the impressions of early education. He justly remarks that the religious views in which we have been brought up inevitably color to the last our modes of thought on kindred subjects, even when every doctrine of our childish creed has been deprived of its dogmatic form as well as of its original logical or authoritative basis. Beliefs that have dwelt long in the mind leave indelible es of their residence even after they have been dislodged for years. They linger with a sort of loving obtimes in their old abode long after they have received formal netice to quit. It was the lot of the author to inherit from Puritan forefathers the strongest impressions on the great doctrines of religion at a time when the mind is most pliable as well as most tenacious. While he sees the weakness of the foundation on which those impressions were based, he does not feel compelled te throw up the possession on account of a flaw in the old title-deed. He still cherishes the belief in a wise and beneficent Creator and in a renewed life hereafter almost with the certainty of absolute conviction. Hence he permits his speculations on the problems of life to run in the established grooves which have been worn in his mind by its antecedent history, so long as no dogmatism is indulged and no toleration afforded to any disprovable point.—But little space, however, in this volume is devoted to the elucidation of religious questions. The theological notices are brief and imperfect. The author has no love for abstract discussion, but dwells from preference on topics of a practical character. His mind has no dogmatic element, and is even less addicted to speculative inquiry than to ideal contemplation. He takes a keen interest in the problems of recent date, respecting the origin and destiny of man, his capacity for improvement, and the law of human development in the progress of ages. Tae theories of Mr. Darwin and Herbert Spencer, and other original thinkers in the same direction have warmly enhsted his attention, and are made the subjects of suggestive comment and inference. One of the prime endeavors of the author is to do justsee to the manifold and complex nature of man. He in-mists less on the conspicuous development of our highest faculties, than on the barmonious and equal develop-ment of all. He respects the claims of the physical or-ganization, protesting against its neglect through the exclusive culture of the understanding or the imagina tion, as a departure from the proper aim and standard of boman destiny. The duty of man on earth is not the highest development of the individual, but the perfec-tion of the race. Nature has placed impassable barriers in our upward path. She condemns the extreme culti-vation of the intellectual and spiritual man by assigning disease as its inevitable consequence and condition. It is not her aim to make strong and healthy frames into athletes, like Hercules, or to make wise men into Piatos, Péncions, or Goethes, or to make saintly men into Xaviers, Péncions, and St. Bernards, but to make all men vigorous and sane, wise and true, in the measure of their just capacities, not to urge the exceptional few to still more exceptional attainments, but to bring the many to the level of the few. The author still further argues that the individual man has already reached his highest possible attainments. He needs to be transplanted in order to excel the Past. He appears to have reached his perfection centuries ago. Men lived then who have not been equaled since. No sculptor has surpassed Phidias. No poet has transcended Homer, Æschylus, or the author of the Book of Job. No grander statesman than Pericles has been produced in modern times. Bacon was not superior to Plato, nor Newton to Pythagoras or Thales. The problem of the age, accordingly, is the elevation of the masses, not " to put our own souls into a hotbed, but to place all our fellow-men in a fertile and wholesome soil." Mr. Greg appears to be more familiar with the designs of Nature than is consistent with the modesty of science. His reasoning virtually assumes an acquaintance with the aggregate forces of the Universe. He has mapped out the functions and purposes of Nature with a precision for which he can show no authority. The intentions of Nature are, after all, only the facts of experience as exhibited in the elements of organic structure and the properties of life. To what extent and in what proportion she favors the individual or the race are questions which have not yet been fathomed by human intelligence. Nor are the author's comparisons

REPORT OF M. MALEZIEUX ON THE PUBLIC WORKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TRAVAUX PUBLICS DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE EN 1878.

Rapport de Mission, par M. MALEZIEUX, Ingénieur en chef. Publépar ordre de M. le Ministre des Travaux Publica. Paris: Dunod. INCL.

certainly not without enchantment.

another. At all events, no man has yet discovered the

mation appears mispiaced, if not absurd. Still his book

is not without many attractive features. To some read-

ers its very varueness will have a charm. The intellec-

In the Summer of 1870, M. Emile Malézieux, Professor in the National School of Civil Engineers at Paris, was sent over to this country by order of the French Minister of Public Works, on a tour of inspection, that he might bring back whatever new ideas, improvements, inventions, and discoveries in the engineering art the last thirty years might have developed in the New World, with the view of turning them to practical ac count in France, and introducing them into the teach, ings of the school of which Prof. Malezieux is one of the most distinguished ornaments. In carrying out this mission. M. Malézieux examined all our public works of note, going as far south as Carolina, via Philadelphia, Washington, and Richmond-as far north as the St. Law-rence, taking West Point, Lake Champlain, Montreal, and Buffaio in his route—and concluding with the overland trip from Omaha to San Francisco, passing eleven days in California, and calling at St. Louis and Cincinnati on his return. Every facility for the accomplishment of his mission was afforded M. Malézieux by mining companies railroad officials, military officers, and government authorities; and the results of his observations are pre-sented, in the form of a Report to the Minister of Public Works, in the two interesting folio volumes whose title is

presented above. In his Report, the nuthor treats successively of routes of communication and bridges-among others, of our principal suspension bridges, the structures at Omaha and St. Louis, and the East River Bridge-railroads, in ternal navigation, scaports, municipal works, streets, street railroads, tunnels, street illumination, waterworks in the different cities, our Central Park, &c., concluding with a chapter on various practical topics, such me the means for the transporting and transshipment of merchandise, grain elevators, the ice supply, coal fields and mining apparatus, telegraphs, the fire department, alarm signals, the West Point Academy and cits curricutum, and a comparative summary of the population of the several States and cities of the Union. In traversing this extensive field, M. Malézieux has made the most of the brief time allotted to his investigations; he has seized on the important points with remarkable penetration, and embodies in his Report an amount of informa-tion which, full of significance even for readers in our own country, must be doubly interesting and valuable to those for whose benefit it was specially designed. The whole is illustrated with sixty-one finely executed plates, which constitute the second volume of the work. These contain a great number of diagrams, making intelligible to the eye of the ordinary reader, and bringing within reach of the student in engineering, in all their

details, the descriptions of the preceding text. Of course the value of such international investiga-tions depends largely on the judgment of the persons charged with conducting them. In the hands of an enlightened, progressive, unprejudiced searcher after valuable ideas, they may be the source of inealculable benefit. This was the case with the similar mission of M. Michel Chevalier, in 1833; and such, we are confident,

in a still larger measure, will be the result of the recent be originated, the region of will, of choice, of personoperative factors equally indispensable, and neither of
them to be ignored or reproduced." labore of M. Malézieux.

the Atlantic to know how a highly educated foreigner. with whom engineering has been the specialty of a life time, was impressed with our public works. Accordingly, we translate a paragraph from his Report. "With out ever losing sight of what is purely utilitarian, the Americans have given to their works astomshing dimensions. Champellion the younger said of the monuments of Egypt that they seem to have been built by giants and for giants; this is, indeed, the impression that is received on crossing the threshold of the palaces of Karnak and Luxor; involuntarily one straightens up, to raise himself to the stature of those sovereigns of another age. But a feeling of oppression soon succeeds, when we think But a feeling of oppression soon succeeds, when we think of the muscular force which armies of slaves at work for centuries have there expended. Well, this twofold an press on more than once recurred to our memory on the American continent. Those bridges of over a hundred yards span, those suspended trusses sixteen hundred feet in length, those calssons nearly half an acre in area which are made to descend with mathematical precision through the sand at a depth of a hundred feet under water, those railways which in four or five years are built through thousands of miles of primeval wilderness-all this puts to flight the ideas received among nations which, notwithstanding, still hold the torch of science. The Americans seem, in the architecture of their public works, to have abandoned the time-honored unit of measure, and to have adopted a larger one in its place. But to their eternal honor, in relieving man from his ancient role of beast of burden, philosophers without knowing it, they have transformed into a palpable reality the sovereignty of mind over matter." We cannot dismiss this work without commending the farness and intelligence of its compiler, the clearness of his style, the justness of his views, and the accuracy of his statements.

A TREATISE ON APOPLEXY. By Jehn A. LIDELL, M. D. Svo.

An exhaustive monograph on the large class of cerebral diseases that are comprised under the general term apoplexy, founded, to a great extent, on clinical reports and post-mortem records of cases which have occurred within the author's personal experience of medical practice. It has been prepared for professional uses, rather than for popular consultation, although it presents a great variety of practical knowledge with which any one who regards the care of health as a primary duty, as well as an essential condition, of life, would do well to become familiar. The chief cause of apoplexy in New-York, according to Dr. Lidell, is the abuse of alcoholic drinks. Most of the cases which have come under his own observation, infants excepted, have occurred in persons who drank to excess. Over eating is also set down as a cause of apoplexy, an attack of which often occurs after a luxuri meal. The excessive use of opium and other narcotics predisposes to congestion of the brain, and consequently to cerebral hæmorrhage. Long-continued and severe mental labor, without any respite, frequently brings on an attack. Great mental shocks, strong passions and powerful emotions of the mind tend to produce the disease. It is a common opinion that florid, plethoric, full-faced, and short-necked persons are especially liable to apoplexy. But a large amount of medical testimony goes to show that this is a mistake, and that no external sign indicates a tendency to the disease. Apo-plexy is most frequent between the ages of sixty and seventy. Before thirty the mortality from this cause is comparatively small, but after that age the death-rate increases very rapidly until the age of seventy, when it declines with equal or even greater speed. Infants perish with this disease much oftener than is generally supposed. Of a given number of deaths reported in this volume, almost two-thirds were of children less than a year old. The hygicule rules which are laid down in this work in regard to the prevention of the most dangerous forms of apoplexy, are of scarcely less interest to the mass of intelligent readers than to the medical pro-

The Archives of Medicine for February, edited by Dr. Brown-Sequard, contains an article on the "Cancerous Diathesis," by Dr. Wm. B. Neffel, which offers some suggestions that in many cases may prove of great practical importance. The writer has come to the onclusion from the experience of many years in hospitals and private practice that cancerous tumors are of local origin, and not the result of constitutional tenden-cies. In accordance with this theory, it is found that the organs which are primarily affected by cancers are those exposed to constant mechanical and chemical irritations, as the lips, tongue, throat, breast, stomach, and the like. In exceptional cases, a primary cancer may occur in internal organs, but exact investigation shows that it has been preceded by some local irritative process. The most malignant forms have been developed in perfectly healthy persons without the least hereditary disposition, in an organ that had previously received a mechanical injury. A primary cancer may remain localized for a longer or a shorter time, accord-ing to its connection with other structures, but in the end it spreads through the lymphatics and blood vessels, and this affects various and distant organs. It would seem, however, that if the theory of local origin were correct, however, that if the theory of local origin were corrected by the extirpation of the tumor. But daily experience teaches just the recognized that such an operation is followed by a relapse, and the diffusion of the disease throughout the Sature will never transcend the achievements of the Past. The Universe may yet have scope for nobler beings than have better peopled its domains; and, on the other hand, it is far from certain that the race is still destined to outdo itself. Its progress may be circular and not forward, losing in one point what it gains in symptoms of the cancerous degeneration. There is no and not forward, losing in one point what it gains in actual relapse, but an uninterrupted growth of the morbid structure. The only difference is that before the secret of Nature, if secret she has, and, contrasted with operation, the morbid process was slow and chronic, the fact of human ignorance, Mr. Greg's eloquent declawhile afterward it takes a more acute course, in consequence of which the fatal termination is accelerated The remaining cancer-cells would appear to have been stimulated by active interference to increased activity. tual atmosphere into which they are brought is one of soft repese, they are environed with an aroma of dreamy sentiment, and if the spectacle; of fourpling Dr. Neftel, by which this result can clouds with which they are regaled is an illusion, it is be avoided. This is the electrolytic treatment. As long as cancer remains in the stage of a local affec-tion, it can be cured by electrolysis. But when deposits have once begun to be made in the internal organs, the isease is incurable, although even then much can be done by the electric treatment to mitigate pain and improve the general condition of the patient. Under these circumstances the question of cancerous deposits in the internal organs assumes a new aspect. Formerly, when the disease was considered of constitutional origin, it had merely a theoretical interest. The existence of internal deposits was judged mainly by the external appearance of the patients. This is not entirely correct. The majority of patients who have come under the ob-servation of the writer did not exhibit general morbid symptoms during the earlier stages of the disease, but they were developed only towards the close. The article concludes with some directions concerning the diagnosis of the disease, after internal deposits are supposed to have taken place, but these are of strictly professional interest, and do not concern the general reader.

> Prayer and the Prayer Gauge is the title of discourse by the Rev. President Hopkins of Williams College, delivered in the First Presbyterian Church in Troy, at the invitation of several of the pasters of that city. The subject is treated not in the spirit of controversy, but with the simple wish of aiding candid minds in the solution of its difficulties. As stated by Dr. Hopkins, the question when reduced to its simplest terms, is merely whether prayer is a means that will cause events and their issues to be different from what they would have been had no act of prayer taken place. Now changes are produced in two ways, either by what we call immutable law, or by the exer-cise of free will. Immutable law belongs to matter. Otherwise there would be no basis for physical science, and experience would lose its value. Free will, on the contrary, belongs to mind, which is a domain of a different character. In matter, as subject to law, there is only necessity. There is no place for an alternative. A stone cannot roll half-way down the hill and then turn round and roll back. But in freedom there is no necessity. There is room for an alternative. Accordingly science, in the sense of the physicist, can never come into this region. While the river runs and the iceberg floats downward by immutable laws, the will of man comes between these laws and their results as they would be without that will. Without his will the stream would flow on uniformly. By the interposition of that wall, the water is made to set back, and turn his mill-wheel. He stands at the sluice-way and directs the flood. But he does this through the very immutability of the law of gravitation. Inflexible laws in their relation to will are like inflexible sticks of timber. But by the interposition of will, inflexible sticks of timber may be arranged into different shapes. In like manner, inflexible laws may be so adjusted among themselves as to work out very different results. The action of the will on fixed laws, however, cannot be understood without a clear perception of the significance of the terms, natural and supernatural, Nature is defined by Dr. Hopkins, as the region of necessity in which nothing begins to be that is not caused by some thing external to itself. This is the exclusive domain of physical science. The superto the mind the egoistic and the altruistic forces as conatural is the region above nature, in which action can

Dr. Hopkins coincides with Coleridge, and other subtle thinkers of a recent day, and discards the ancient the logical conception. Of course, he makes the actions of man supernatural as far as they are free. An act which has its origin in free-will is just as much beyond any power of nature, and therefore just as supernatural as it would be for an angel to descend from the sky. That would be supernatural, Dr. Hopkins maintains, but not miraculous. Unless we make a miracle merely a wonder, the appearance of the angels to the shepherds was not a miracle. A miracle, according to Dr. H. is a physical official from the say. to Dr. H., is a physical effect in which the elements of nature are controlled by a direct act of the will, revealing a personal force superior to the laws of nature in the control of matter. Applying these principles to the philosophy of prayer, Dr. H. argues that prayer has the power to produce changes in the physical course of nature, by invoking the aid of a higher personal will. It is a great error in men of science to recognize impersonal law to the exclusion of the influence of a divine personality. The remainder of the discourse is mainly occupied with an examination of the views of Prefessor Tyndall, whose language fairly interpreted, the author claims, covers the same ground as his own. He charges Professor Tyndall, however, with various inconsistencies which all center in the conception of physical law as something more than a flexible instrument in the hands of God. President Hopkins has no fear of science, nor of immutable law, but he protests against that view of the divine attributes which gives infinity in one direction only to impose limits in another. His discussion of the theme will be welcomed by numerous readers whose minds have been exercised by difficulties that they were unable to overcome. He handles the argument with equal vigor and charity. With no appeal to popular prejudice, he trusts to the light of reason and the force of religious sentiment for the support of the views which he sets forth with grave and impressive elo-

The continuation of Mr. Herbert Spencer's

Study of Sociology," in Youmans's Popular Science

Monthly for March, is a paper of remarkable interest, presenting the comparative functions of the social and

selfish principles in the human constitution with more justness of discrimination and clearness of statement than are often met with in the discussion of the subject by English ethical writers. Mr. Spencer maintains that the Christian world, at the present day, has in fact two distinct religions. Primitive humanity has but one; the humanity of the remote future will have but one; while we who live midway in the course of civilization have to believe in both. These two religious are adapted to two conflicting sets of social requirements. The one set is supreme at the beginning; the other set will be supreme at the end; and a compromise has to be maintained be tween them during the progress from the beginning to the end. On the one hand, there is the necessity of social self-preservation in face of external enemies. On the other, there is the necessity of mutual cooperation, which can exist only as there is mutual trust and fair dealing. In the adjustment of these two antagonistic necessities, two antagonistic codes of duty grow up, and hence arise the two coëxisting religions, the religion of amity and the religion of enmity. Men do not pay the same nomithe religion of enmity. Men do not pay the same nonlinal homage to the religion of enmity that they do to the religion of amity. The latter occupies the place of honor. But the real homage is paid in large measure to the religion of enmity. The religion of enmity nearly all men actually believe. The religion for amity most of them merely believe they believe. In order to maintain these antagonist religions, which in our transitional state maked the semisite we have adopted two different cults. are both requisite, we have adopted two different cults from two different races. From the Jewish New Testa-ment we take our religion of amity. The Greek and Latin epics serve as the cospels for our religion of enmity. In the education of youth we devote a small portion of time to the one, and a large portion of time to the other. As though to make the compromise more complete, the two cults are carried on in the same places by the same teachers. At the public schools, the same men are priests of both religions. The nobility of self-sacrifice is made conspicuous every seventh day in Scripture lessons and sermons, while during the other six days the nobility of sacrificing others is set forth with glowing rhetoric. The antagonism between these different social tendencies, as between antagonist physi-cal forces, produces not a medium state, but a certain rhythm between opposite states. The one tendency is not continuously counterbalanced by the other, but now the one greatly predominates, and then again by reaction comes a predominance of the other. The religion of unqualified altruism, correcting by an opposite excess the religion of unqualified egoism, exhibits this, general law on a large scale. It sets the doctrine of entire self-sacrifice against the doctrine of entire self-shuess. In place of the primitive creed not requiring you to love your fellow-man at all, but insisting only that certain of your fellow-men you shall hate even unto the death, there comes a creed directing that you shall in no case do anything prompted by hate of your fellow-man, but shall love him as yourself. Nineteen centuries have since wrought some compromise between Another class carry altruism to such an extreme as to produce ill health and premature death. Even in the acts of the same individual we do not find an habitual palance between the two tendencies. There is now an effort to inflict great evil on a certain offender, and then an excessive sacrifice on behalf of one often quite un-worthy of it. That altruism is right, but that egoism is also right, and that there is required a continual compromise between them is a conclusion that few have formulated into an articulate principle. But the untenableness of the doctrine of self-sacrince in its extreme form is conspicuous. It is virtually admitted by all men in their prevailing thoughts and daily actions. Work, enterprise, invention, improvement proceed from the fact that every one cares more to satisfy his own wants than to satisfy the wants of others. In truth, no body ever dreams of acting out the altruistic theory in all the relations of life. The man who puts a literal construction on the precepts of the Gospel, carries on his business on egoistic principles just as much as his neighbers. Though he nominally holds that he is to take no thought for the morrow, his thought for the morrow be-trays as distinct an egoism as that of men in general. He is conscious that to take as much thought for the morrows of others as he does for his own would be ruinous to himself and eventually mis-chievous to ail. Still while no one believes that an entirely altruistic life is possible, the tacit assertion is con tinued that conduct ought to be entirely altruistic. It does not seem to be suspected that pure altruism is ac tually wrong. Men think they believe what in their innermost consciousness they know that they do not be lieve. They profess to hold that entire self-sacrifice must be right, though dimly conscious that it would be fatal. But the religion of enmity in its unqualified form is no less indefensible than the religion of amity in its unqualified form. Each of them proves itself to be one of those insane extremes out of which there comes a sane mean by union with its opposite. The two religions stand respectively for the claims of self and the claims of others. The one religion holds it glorious to resist aggression, and, while risking death in doing this, to inflict death upon others. The other religion teaches that the glory is in not resisting aggression, and in yieldto others while not asserting the claims of self. But a truly civilized humanity will render the one glory just as impossible of achievement as the other. A diminishing egoism and an increasing altruism would make each of these opposite kinds of honor unattainable. The two extremes must cancel each other, leaving a moral code and a standard of honor free from irrational excesses. Along with a latent selfassertion, there will go a readiness to yield to others, kept in constant check by the refusal of others to accept more than their due. "Quite enough has been said to show that there must be a compromise between the opposite standards of conduct on which the religious of amity and enmity respectively insist, before there can be scientific conceptions of social phenomena. Even on passing affairs, such as the proceedings of philauthropic bodies and the dealings of nation with nation, there cannot be rational judgments without a balance be tween the self-asserting emotions and the emotions which put a limit to self-assertion, with an adjustment of the corresponding beliefs. Still less can there be rational judgments of past social evolution, or of social evolution in the future, if the opposing actions which these opposing creeds sanction are not both continuously recognized as essential. No mere impulsive recognition, now of the purely-egoistic doctrine and now of the purely-altruistic one, will suffice. The curve described by a planet cannot be understood by thinking at one moment of the centrinetal force and at another moment of the tangential force; but the two

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AT STUTTGART, WURTEMBERG, GERMANY. At this Institute there are unsurpassed facilities for those who desit qualify themselves either for the vocation of an artist or that of scher, and to arquire a thorough education in vocal and instruments site, the latter comprising piano, organ, violin, and violoucello; als the theory and composition of music.

ctanization for the Summer scale (Constitution of the Summer scale (Constitution of the Constitution of th

Ceachers.

A mer. School Institute," 14 Bond-st., supplies WANTED .- A TEACHER of twelve years

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, who is en gaged during the day, wishes to take a few PRIVATE LESSON in ANALTSIS and PARSING. A PIRST CLASS TEACHER of those subjects may address, stating terms, &c., DELEVAN, No. 184 Bleecker-st

Dancing Academies.

at No. 212 FIFTH-AVE. Now open for the reception of Pupils. Send for Circul

DODWORTH'S CLASSES for DANCING,

Minsical Instruments

A DVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-OFFICES, Nos. 54, West Thirty-accound-st., or 308 West Twenty-third-st., up to 3 p. m., st regular office rates.

AT HAINES BRO.'S,
77 UNION-SQUARE,
Pirst-class, hanksome, new PlANO-FORTES for SALE
on very reasonable terms,
and serveral used a little very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK of PIANOS, square or up-right, to RENT or SELL cheap: rest allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square (No. 165 Fourth-are.) FISCHER NEW SCALE PIANOS, with IM-PROVEMENTS; the most reliable Planos soale; 423 West Twenty-eighths-st., near Ninth-ave.; handcome second-hand Planos very cheap;

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Co.

CABINET ORGANS. Fifty Styles, \$35 to \$500 and upward each. They undertake to furnis the cheapest as well as best instruments of this class. ORGANS RENTED, with privilege to purchase, or SOLD FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTEBLY PAYMENTS. Illustrated Catalogues free.

A GREAT OFFER & MARCH!!

Horsace Waters & Son, 481 B'way, A. t., will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODRONS, and ORGANS of distributed maters, including Waters's, at Agragament now Paties for Cash, during THIS MONTH. New Totales PIANOS, modern improvements, for \$450 and \$270, cash. THIS WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS, are the most beautiful in store and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at largeing, for each. Mosthly installments received, raining from one to three years. New and decond-hand instruments to let. and ross applied if purchased. Handarted Catelogues madel. must be kept before consciousness as acting simultane onsly. And similarly, to understand social progress in the vast sweep of its course, there must be ever present

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 3, 1973. Monday is usually a dull day in the real estate market, and this has been no exception to the general rule. At the Re-change there was but one public sale. James M. Miller sold, by legal change there was but one public sale. James M. Miller sold, by legal order, acting under the direction of Edward F. Brown, referrer, four lots of ground, 100x100,11, located on the southerly side of One-hundred-and-tenth-st., commencing 420 feet westerly from Third-ave., for \$13,000, to Sanh. Klipatrick, the plaintiff in the legal action. The sale of the lease of the premises located and known as No. 744 Broadway, noted to be made by E. H. Lodlow & Co., was adjourned until the lath inst. Per to-morrow (Tocaday) a number of sales are announced to be made at the Exchange, as will be noticed by the appended list. At private sale it is reported to us that five full lots, located on the northerly side of Fifty-seventh-st. commencing 115 feet westerly from Pith-are, born been sold for \$50,000 per lot.

Pinh are, here been sold for \$50,000 per lot.
For Hroz. report having sold two lots, each 25x100, located on the north side of Forty-ninth-st., between flixth and Seventh-area, for

north side of Porty-uinth-st., between flixth and Seventh-area, for \$25,000.

16 ker, Hesse & Co. report the fullowing resent sales; The house and Columbia College lease of lot located and known as No. 14 West Fritishing, 2000 for \$50,000; the 4-stery brown-stene front house and lot, 225,051,000, for \$50,000; the 4-stery brown-stene front house and lot, 200,551,000, known as No. 25 Kast Thirrieshiat, for \$50,000; a plot of 50,000; and 507 lots of ground located at Fanwood, N. J., for \$60,000; a plot of 50,000; and 507 lots of ground located at Fanwood, N. J., for \$60,000; and 507 lots of ground located at Fanwood, N. J., for \$60,000; and 507 lots of ground located at Fanwood, N. J., for \$60,000; and 507 lots of ground located two miles northerly from Newark, orly side of the Passade River, about two miles northerly from Newark, N. J., containing about 200 scree (50 of which are warmy lands), has been sold for \$400,000.

This piece was sold by Mrs. Condit in 1865 for \$86,000, to a Mr. Brown, who resold it about two years since for \$200,000, the then purchaser, Mr. D. K. Culver, and other-connected with the N. J. Midland Kalirond, have now made the sale as above, to a party of capitalists resident at histerfard Park, showing a very remarkable appreciation in the resident of New-Jeren resist.

On Welnesday Wm, Kennelly alvertises to sell, by order of the several trustees of Walter Roche, a large number of desirably located parcels of both improved and unimproved resilty variously located on Righth-ave, 17th, 500, Mulberry, Mett, firsty-cipthi, One-hundrotth, and Bayler-sta. The opportunity here offered to make investments in well located real switch has of late attended the public offerings of this class of property we have little doubt that this as low will also draw a large attendance, and that the competition will be very spirited. Fall particulars as to interestments.

this proposed sale can be had upon application at the office of the austionest.

Sales advertised to be made at the Exchange to-morrow.

Tuesday, March 4.

By Wm. Kennelly, sale, by order of M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, the premises, 26:51.8, located on the north-westerly corner of Delancy and Norfolk sts, howen as No. 130.

By R. H. Ludlow & Co., the three-story brown-stone, high-stoop dwelling-honest and lots, each 18, 4:50:102.2, located and known as Nos. 130, 132, and 134 East Eighbush-st.

By A.J. Bleecker, Son & Co., legal sale, under the direction of Luke A. Lockwool, referce, home and lot, 25:32, located on the northerly side of Sevesteenth-st., 169 feet easterly from First-are.

By Allen, Duoley & Heuriques, legal sale, under the direction of T. S. Van Volkenburgh, referce, the buildings and lot, 25:337, litzébal, located on the south-easterly corner of Canal and Church-sts.

Logal sale, under the direction of Thomas Allison, referce, the two four-story brick houses and lot, 25:105.3/located on the southerly side of Forty-eighth-st. 225 feet easterly from Simb-ave.

Under the same order and direction, three lots, each 25:102.2, located on the northerly side of Eighty-third-st., commencing 164 feet 7 inches easterly from the Boulevard.

By Jere, Johnson, Jr., sale of a number of parcels of improved and unimproved property; for particulars see advertisement.

-	OFFICIAL TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTAT	B.
	OFFICIAL TRANSPERS 2 NEW-YORK CITY. Albany-st, n es, 804 ft n w of Greenwich-st, 20x74.5. Leroy-st, n s, 340 ft s e of Hudson-st, 22, 112100.	
	Albancat nes 804 ft p w of Greenwich-st, 20x74.5	\$13,50
	Leroy et n s. 340 ft s e of Hudson-st, 21.11x100	25 00
-	Leroy-st. n s, 340 ft s e of Hudson-st. Laight-st, n e corner Macdongal-st, 42.6160	6.00
-	Madiaon-st. n s . 38.2 ft w of Jackson-st, 20.02001	12,50
of	Mouroe-st, No 33, 25x100	15.00
of	Prospect place, e s, 33.9 ft n of 420-nt, 10.0200.	20,05
	Ridge st, No 33, 201100	10,40
Ē	Stanton-st, n s, 30 ft w of Attorney st, 2025.	36,00
	Washington-M. se corner Langue st. 10-1031	20,00
64 6-		27,00
11	29th-st, n s. 18 ft s of Manson atc. 16.6r74.1	11.75
	33d-st, s s, 16.8 ft w of 2d-ave, 10.51-ave, 25x36.9	
5	36th-at. a.s. 355.6 ft e of 3d-ave, 21x84	7,50
500	34th-st, n s, 475 ft w of 5th-ave, 201280.5. 34th-st, n s, 250 ft e of 3d-ave, 21184. 34th-st, n s, 250 ft e of 10th-ave, 25780.9.	16,00
T	33th st, n s, 250 ft e of 10th stre, 2210-52 30th st, n s, 159.5 ft e of 24-are, 2676.27178.8 11th st, n s, 227 ft w of 24-are, 25770.5 51st, n s, 165 ft e of 24-are, 20170.5	23,00
	11th-st, n s, 227 ft w of 21-ave, 25.52100	13,00
	51st, a s, 165 ft e of 2d-ave, 20110.2.	47.00
-	5ist, s.s., 165 ft e of 2d-ave, 20210.5 52d st, n.s., 145 ft wof 3d-ave, 50r2100.5 53d-st, n.s., 59.6 ft e of 3d-ave, 20.2733.7, irreg.	2.75
1.	536-81, R 8, 59.5 H e of Sthare, 25x100.5	15,50
1.	South at a a 175 it a of 7th ave. 50x75.3	17,00
-	53d-st, n s, 56,5 ft e of 3d-avc, 20,2136.7, streg 54th-st, n s, 175 ft w of 9th-avc, 252,170.3, 55th-st, n s, 175 ft e of 7th-avc, 507,75.3, 60th-st, n s, 175 ft e of 3d-avc, 2010.00, 7ts-st, n w oor of Avenue B, 757,102.3	30,00
٠.	Tist-at, n w cor of Avenue B, 175x102.2	18,00
-	Soth-st, n s, 100 ft e of 4th-ave, 50x190	8,50
,	91st-st, s s. 150 ft e of 4th-ave, 25x100.8	47.50
	Tistast, a w core of Avenne B. 172(102-2) S0th-st, a s. 100 ft e of 4th-ave, 50x190. S1st-st, s s. 150 ft e of 4th-ave, 25x100.8. S2d-st, a s. 1516 ft e of 4th-ave, 93.6x1 block.	4,00
,	William, to a. July 12 to 10 to a total and a common to the common to th	2.80
,	105th-st, n s, 6.14 ft e of an-ave, 11. 1400-5	7.70
	111th at a a 205 ft e of 7th ave. 150x100.11	40,50
-	105th-st, n.e., 53.4 ft e of 2d-ave, 17.129.3 105th-st, s.e., 66 ft e of 7d-ave, 34500 11th-st, s.e., 555 ft e of 7th-ave, 150x100.11 117h et s.e., 160 ft e of 3d-ave, 40100.11 117h et s.e., 168.5 ft w of 3d-ave, 19x100.11 117h-st, n.e., 168.5 ft w of 3d-ave, 19x100.11 12th-st, n.e., 265.5 ft w of Avenue A, 27, 19x100.11, b and l. 12th-st, n.e., 265.5 ft w of Avenue A, 77, 19x100.11, b and l.	29,30
r	117th-st, n s, 168.5 ft w of 3d-ave, 19x100.11	OBLES
it.	129th-st, u s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 25x10.10, b and l.	14 00
2	If 1st-et, n s, 266.5 ft w of Avenue A, 17, 103 100, 11, n and 1. If it et, n s, 278.7 ft w of Avenue A, 17, 103 100, 11, h and 1. If 22d-st, ss, 275.6 t w of Avenue A, 16, 22 100, 11, h and 1. If 20th-st, s s, 125 ft e of 16th-ave, 173 100, 11, h part, consideration	14,00
	1993. st s a 275 ft w of Avenue A, 16.8x(00,11, h and 1	14,00
	125th at sa, 125 ft e of 16th-are, 175x100.11, a part, consideration	omit,
_		
1.		42,50
'n	125th-st, n a, 360 ft e of 6th-ave, original 50x39.11	
ä	125th.st, s s, 350 ft e of 6th-ave, original 50r99, 11	
	1.30th-st, ss, 240 ft e of 4th-ave, widened, 27x39,11	14,75
f		
		27,50
2		
6	sector line black th w to line 4:0 ft e of lote are, and to u to	
	maint of hasinging marts \$12,000	27,50
r	Avenue B, w s. 62.2 ft n of 6th-st, 17270. Lexington-ave, n w cor 55th-st, 20.5x73, house and lot.	33.00
4	Lexington ave, a w cor 55th-st, 70,5x13, house and lot	2.00
6	Sharman age n a 250 ft s of Drekman-st Million	
e		27,00
0	2d-ave, w s. 98.9 ft s of Ekt-st. 24.8xg block house and lot	65,00
6	2d-ave. s e cor 33j-st, 40.5x100 house and lot. 2d-ave.w a, 53.5 ft s of 30th-st. 17.6x55 house and lot. foreclosure.	12,60
8	gtimere or a dithest was 122th at 2017 a house and lote	11,00
- 1	6th-ave es 36.5 ft nof 26th-st. 24.7x100	2011/11/2
1	5th-are, n e cor title-at 33.011.5	125,60
e	Name recognity page 1967.	45,00
	Sthave, n w cor 122d-st, th west 23.5 ft to ave St Nicholas th n w along ave 236.10 ft to 123d-st, th e 152.5 ft to 8th ave th	
-	w along ave 236.10 ft to 123d-st, th e 152.5 ft to 815 ave to 8 201.10 ft, c a g. j part. 12.333 ft	20,00
	# 201.10 ft, c # g. 4 part. #2.000 tt	44.44

City Beal Estate for Sale.

A PLEASANT DWELLING, replete with all modern improvements; steam farance, warmed bath-room, 4c.; A modern improvements; steam farnace, warmed bath-room, &c.

225 East Thirtieth-st; 20x42 feet. Possession early in April. Price

\$16.000. Terms cast.

R. G. HATFIELD, Il Pinest. WELL-BUILT three-story high-stoop room-stone, in good order, and well located on West Fifty-fifty-offered at a moderate price. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beek-

BARGAINS on Fifth and Eighth-aves., front-D ing Coural Park; on onang art. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, St. Pine

FOR SALE -A most desirable PROPERTY on Seventh-ave., which, from its proximity to Broadway intera-is valued as a Broadway property, price, \$50,000; terms liberal, \$21 HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pinest. FOR SALE-With early possession, the first-# class 4-stery brown-stone HOUSE No. 022 Father are, near rest.; Columbia College lease \$200 per annua, fifteen rears to ran; size 75.5x55, lot 100 feet deep; price \$70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN. FOR SALE at a BARGAIN-The large plot of GROUND formerly known as the Broome Street Church, N. 400, 410, and 412 Broome-st., and L. No. 183 Elm-st., being an area of the Broome-st., and 20x22 on Elm-st. Immediate possession. (2001.)

HOMER MOREAN. 2 Procest. FOR SALE—No. 2 Washington-square, north, OR SALL. No. with stable 20 by about 120, \$45,000; or to RENT unfurnished. \$5,000 per annum; Sing Harbor Lessehold. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st. GREAT BARGAIN — Extra well-built, four-story brown-stone; 18185; on wide street and park entrance. Ap-ply to Owner, No. 50 East Seventy-minth-st., second door from Madison-

Brookinn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS-\$16,000.
Three-story brick House and Lot, 37 Hicks st.; lot 25x100; \$13,500.
Three-story brick House and Lot, 158 Remsen-st.; lot 25x100; \$25,00
8. HONDLOW, Real Estate Broker, 209 Montague-st. FOR SALE-Three-story frame STORE and HOUSE, 60 Pineapple-st.; lot 27:n0; \$13,500, tree-story brick House and Lot 187 Admis-st; lot 25:26, \$6,000, tree-story brick Store, and House, 978 Pulton-sre; Lot 21z,500, No. 203 Montague-st, and No. 209 Fiatbush-sre. Brookly FOR SALE OF EXCHANGE—A MANSION HOUSE, doubt feet with a PLOT of GROUND, containing about ten city lots, well fences and shaded, located in Brooking, E. D. 25 minutes from ferry; is well calculated for a pleasure garlin. Seventy-five per cent can remain on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN B. PRANKAED, 3245 Grand-st., N. Y. HOUSES for SALE near Prospect Park, and Land & WillTing, 5 Beekman-st.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale. FOR SALE-A MAGNIFICENT PLOT of

CMR SALE—A MAGNITICENT FLOT of GROUND, only on minutes from New-York, containing 2,000 City Lots, situated on Long Island. The same distance from the City Hall, New York, as One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st. The property is bounded by three steam railroads. There are two lines of horse cars running direct from the Williamsburgh ferries to the property. Fare only five cents. The property is all high, dry and healthy, elegantly situated, and is one of the finest parcets ever efferted, either as an investment or of speculation. When the bridges and boulevard, which are sow being built, shall be completed this property will quadruple in value. Terms very casy. For paticulars apply to F. A. BATCHELDSB, No. 4 Exchange-court, New-York City. FOR SALE-A choice BUILDING LOT, contrally located in the village of Flushing; dimensions, 50x130; within 0 minutes' walk of two depots; 44 trains daily; churches, schools, stores, c., within easy reach. Price, 81.300; terms favorable. Address NEGUS," Bor 1.532, N. Y. P. O., or J. L. STEELS, Flushing, L. L. EXCHANGE.—Wanted, on South Side R. R. RIKER, HESSE & Co., No. 5 PINE-ST.

Westchester County Real Estate for Sale HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or

A eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x2; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTIN, 287 Pearl-at. or ROBT. H. BOORMAN, 31 Cedar at. st. or ROBT. H. BOORMAN, fl Cedar-st.

FOR SALE at TARRYTOWN—A fine PROPBRTY near the depot, part of the Beekman estate. Right acres of
land adjoining that of A. C. Kingsiand, commanding magnificent view of
the Hindron, tastically adorrace with evergreeus, a commodious prival
house with 12 rooms, and every convenience, hot and cold water, gas,
heater, bath room, water closets, &c., all in good order. We offer this
property much below its values and on reasonable terms.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 270 West Thirty-fourth-st., cor. Righth-ave.

QUICK TRANSIT. WESTCHESTER COUNTY LANDS.
IN TEACTS OF ALL SIZES FOR INVESTMENT.
COUNTRY RESIDENCES AT REASONABLE PRICES.

BLACKWELL & Co., 55 LIBERTY-ST. WESTCHESTER County, Central-ave. Bou-levard, five winutes' walk of Fordham Depot, eligibly boated LOTS. PLOTS, and BULDING SITES for sale. Low prices and easy terms. Apple to J. M. PHELPS, 92 Ceslarst.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—FOR SALE.—
A number of very desirable PLACES in Morrisania, Tremont,
Pordham; prices rangine from \$5.000 to \$15,000; all within ten mitnices walk or less from depots. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP.
(770)
No. 106 Brondway, or Tremont.

New-Jersen Real Estate for Sale.

A BARGAIN.—Accessible Suburban RESIDENCES for SALE or to LUT, only it winders from Libertree,
by the superior accommo tations (Winter or Samuer) of Central Reilrod) frequent express trains, these fares, and describe surroundings.
Chance for down-town business mea.
Pictoreages It room COTTAGE HOURSE and one acre, laid set in
draws, havin, garden flomers, berries, bearing frest and shade trees,
wide halls, versadas, ka., \$12,000.
Larre French-roof COTTAGE HOURSE, facility and hearly one acre,
planted in garden; berries, bearing frait, shade trees, very substantial;
\$14,000—with citra land. \$2,5,000.
Choice of either on very easy terms, as owner wants to build on same
models; they are within L00 feet of passenger deput at heat end of the
city, and 5,000 feet from its center. Par of attacking pass and water, beater,
exclusive stailwars, call-bells, &c. Wit be reached at \$100 and \$126
per month, respectively. For particulars amply at West Elizabeth Railroad deput, or address OWNER. P. O. Bot 7 38. N. C. Chr.

A TTRACTIVE COTTAGES on lots 50x200, FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—Location high; very healthy, eight REclidence Experience, from \$1,000 to \$25,000, B. F. SMALL, owner 111 Liberty-it. B. F. SMALL, owner 111 Liberty at IN HACKENSACK—Two plots of land, containing f and to acrea, will be sold together or separately. Frost on Hackensack-are, salso river front convenient to three railroad depota. For issue and perticulars apply to C. MEHR, owner, 327 Fifth-at, M. Y., between First and Second ares.

MORRISTOWN, A. J.

\$2,000 WILL SECURE NEW HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS;
Barn, Ice House, Pruit; Lot, 169,220; one mile of depot.
J. HENRY JOHNSON, 88 Broadway, Room t. ORANGE, N. J., and Vicinity—(Specialty)—
Great variety property for sale, cent. or exchange. I. H. GERRY,
39 Sassan et., comer Laborty. Call for Rent and Sale Catalogues.

RAHWAY, N. J.—Cheap HOMEs in and
near Rabway. PARMS of every size, quality, and price.
Col. J. A. MARTIN.

MONTCLAIR PROPERTY,

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED, POR SALE BY ANDRUS B. HOWE and O. G. BENNET, No. 9 PINE-ST.

ORANGE AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY. All classes of property, sales from 5 to 50 thousand, 60 properties rent, either furnished or unfarmished. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 2 Nasan-st.

Country Beal Estate for Sale.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. O South Park and Oakwood Benievards; also, LOTS frohing on Son Park and on the avenues contiguous—Calmuet, Praire, and Indiana-see Full particulars furnished to all who desire to invest in such proper There is no real estate on this continent so cate and so certain to advantaryely. I have on hand a large amount of the very heal property of the kind at the lowest prices and so the easiest terms.

J. ESAIAS WARREN. 18 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill. FOR SALE, Nyack on Hudson-Thirty acres NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, ten min-utes from Landing-MODERN BRICK VILLAS; 12 rosems; all improvements. Also, Lots. Plots, and Building Sites, eligibly located; splendid tiews; low prices; see them. J. M. PHELPS, 52 Cedar-st. STATEN ISLAND Specialty—For SALE or SECHANGE for HOUSE in New York or Brooking, 22-ares PLACE with good improvements, two miles from North Shere Indians, eligibly located and free of incumbrance. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, 22 Cedarst. STAMFORD—Large modern RESIDENCE, carriage-house; 40 acres; bealthfulness unsurpassed; beautiful toost stream; \$11.00; rare bargain; othera. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Colin.

Auction Sales of Real Estate.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, jr., Accidencer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, jr.,
Odice, No. 21 PARK ROW, opposite new Poet-Office, Axior Rouse,
and the terminus of all the city car lines.
REAL ESTATE PROMPTLY SOLD AND EXCHANGED,
Auction sales of Stocks, Forniture, Mcrebandine, ac.
LT All Auction Sales make in Exchange Salesnoom reported on my
Bulletin Board in advance of any newspaper.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Sheriff's Real Estate Anctioneer, will acid at auction, on WEDNESDAY March N. Retate Anctioneer, will sell at acction, on WEDSESDAY, M. 5, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Bondway, order of Jereminh Quinlan, James Lynch, and John R. Dereitn, trust of Walter Roche:

lth-ave., north-east corner of 15th-st., 4 five-story, brown-stone MSES, with stores, Nos. 930, 932, 934, 936 Sth-ave.; good buildings, ine location.
50th-st.—Four story, French roof, brown stone, No. 257 West 55th-st.,
n rear of the above.
65th-st.—The undivided half of 7 LOTS and part of LOT north side of
sith-st., 106 fest west of 3th-ave., each 1ot 25x100.4.
106th-st.—Full LOT south side of 105th-st., 200 feet east of 10th-ave.,
sear Boulevale.

Malberry et., No. 27-HOUSE and LOT, 25x74. Mott-st.-Nos. 68, 70, 72, 74 Mott-st., HOUSES and LOTS, each left Baxier-st., No. 121—Proot and rear HOUSES.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

68th-st.—Two LOTS, south side, like feet west of 11th-ave.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 61:

24th-st.—HOUSE and STABLE, 343 Bast 24th-st.

114th-st.—Three full LOTS, south side, near 22-ave.

EXECUTORS' SALE

Valuable Store Property Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 of clock, at the Erchange Salesroom, 11 Broadlows, by order of the Exceutors of Josiah Lanc, deceased, nodes the direction of Measure, Miller, Stoutenburg & Peckham:
WALKER-ST.—The Selecty marble front stores and lots situate on the northerly size of Walker-St., between Broadway and Charchest, and known as Nos. 44 and 80 walker-St., being together 30 by 100 feet.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

City Property to Let.

OFFICES IN THE DREXEL BUILDING, South-east corner Broad and Wall-sts.
SUITABLE FOR CORPORATIONS, BANKERS, LAWYERS, 4c., TO REST, FROM MAY I. TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIREPROOF through out, well lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern con-

renience, Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, 53 Exchange-place.

TO RENT or for SALE—An elegant four-HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st. store, high-stoon brown stone HOUSE, with porte cochère, etc., ret order. The house is 33 feet wide, with porte cochère, etc., ret in Sevents-righth-st., neur Fifth-ave. Poscession May 1, 1871, porte in Sevents-righth-st., neur Fifth-ave. Poscession May 1, 1871. ply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pinest. (2309)

TO LET-No. 25 Clinton-place—HOUSE, three-store, high-stoop, brick, 28x50s; block. Rent, including gas fixinges, 82,200. Early possession. Owner will put the bouse in good order for a desirable behaut. (2,28)

HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pinest.

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Legal Notices.

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TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLING

Plaintiff a Alterreep.

Plaintiff a Alterreep.

Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Commissioner of Public Works in relation to the quilition of certain inade in the City of New-York, being lands on the south-westerfy corner of One-hundred and-thirteenah-s. and reads on the continuence of the City of New-York, being lands on the south-westerfy corner of One-hundred and-thirteenah-s. and reads on the Ninth-ave. Notice is hereby given to the owners, losses, prepare and Ninth-ave. Notice is hereby given to the owners, losses, proposed and Ninterseated in the limit, tenements, herefulaments, and premise affected by the Report of the Commissioners of Appris and in the about of titled matter, that the salidteport, being completed, will be presented the Court-house in the City of New-York on Monday, the loss differ as counsel can be beard, and a motion will then and there is a state of the confirmation of anid fiteport—Dated New-Tork, December 11, million and the Court-matter as counsel can be beard, and a motion will then and there is a state of the confirmation of anid fiteport—Dated New-Tork, December 11, million and the court-matter as Counsel and the Court-Market December 11, million and the countermation of anid fiteport—Dated New-Tork, December 11, million and the countermation of anid fiteport—Dated New-Tork, December 11, million and the countermation of anid fiteport—Dated New-Tork, December 11, million and the countermation of anid fiteport—Dated New-Tork, December 11, million and the countermatic and the counter